



You have downloaded a document from
RE-BUS
repository of the University of Silesia in Katowice

Title: Influence of the local environment on the magnetic properties of the ordered Fe_{1-x}Al_x alloy

Author: Józef Deniszczak

Citation style: Deniszczak Józef. (2000). Influence of the local environment on the magnetic properties of the ordered Fe_{1-x}Al_x alloy. "Acta Physica Polonica. A" (Vol. 97, nr 3 (2000), s. 583-586).



Uznanie autorstwa - Użycie niekomercyjne - Bez utworów zależnych Polska - Licencja ta zezwala na rozpowszechnianie, przedstawianie i wykonywanie utworu jedynie w celach niekomercyjnych oraz pod warunkiem zachowania go w oryginalnej postaci (nie tworzenia utworów zależnych).



UNIwersYTET ŚLĄSKI
W KATOWICACH



Biblioteka
Uniwersytetu Śląskiego



Ministerstwo Nauki
i Szkolnictwa Wyższego

Proceedings of the European Conference "Physics of Magnetism '99", Poznań 1999

INFLUENCE OF THE LOCAL ENVIRONMENT ON THE MAGNETIC PROPERTIES OF THE ORDERED $\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x$ ALLOY

J. DENISZCZYK*

Institute of Physics and Chemistry of Metals, Silesian University
Bankowa 12, 40-007 Katowice, Poland

The electronic and magnetic properties of the ordered binary $\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x$ alloy with the *B2* crystal structure were calculated for Al concentrations $x = 0.1875\text{--}0.5$ using the supercell structure. The calculations showed that for increasing Al contents the average magnetization of $\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x$ falls down rapidly. Upon lowering the unit cell volume, almost all configurations of compositions with $x \geq 0.25$ show the abrupt change of magnetic state from the high moment magnetic state to the low moment magnetic state with the moment reduction $0.6\text{--}0.8 \mu_B$ per atom. The configurations were found for which the low moment magnetic state solutions with the antiferromagnetic alignment of magnetic moments of Fe atoms at antisite positions are stable.

PACS numbers: 71.15.La, 71.15.Fv, 71.20.Lp, 75.50.Bb, 75.30.-m

The ordered *B2*-type $\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x$ alloys show many anomalous magnetic properties for Al concentrations $x > 0.2$. At low Al concentrations ($x < 0.2$) the magnetization decreases following the simple dilution law, at a rate $2.2 \mu_B$. For concentration beyond 20 at.% Al the saturation magnetization decreases sharply for increasing Al contents. Arrott and Sato [1] explained this rapid change of the magnetization as a result of antiferromagnetic coupling between iron magnetic moments. The existence of antiferromagnetic alignment of Fe moments in the ordered Fe-Al alloys was also postulated by Shiga and Nakamura [2]. Another commonly used model [3] ascribes the rapid fall of magnetic moment in the Fe-Al alloys to the effect of the local environment and neglects the possible antiferromagnetic order of iron moments. Electronic structure calculations of stoichiometric FeAl compound have shown the existence of metastable antiferromagnetic solution lying on the energy scale closely to the ferromagnetic one [4]. Also the cluster calculations of Elzain and Yousif [5] have shown that the specific configuration of Fe atoms at the nearest neighbor (nn) and next nearest neighbor (nnn) positions can produce the negative magnetic moment at the center Fe atom. Though the alloys were

*e-mail: jdeni@us.edu.pl

widely studied both experimentally and theoretically, the microscopic picture of the magnetic anomalous behavior of Fe–Al ordered alloys is still not clear.

The ordered $B2$ -type $\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x$ alloys produced by quenching from high temperatures will be chemically disordered and will contain clusters in which the Fe-sublattice is completely occupied by iron atoms and the Al-lattice is occupied randomly by Al or Fe atoms. To study the influence of the local environment on the magnetic properties of the ordered $\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x$ the supercell was constructed with translational vectors $(2a, 0, 0)$, $(0, 2a, 0)$, $(0, 0, 2a)$ of original $B2$ lattice, i.e. including 16 atoms (8 FeAl formula units). The calculations were performed for six Al concentrations in the range $x = 0.1875$ – 0.5 corresponding to 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 Fe atoms at antisite positions (Fe-AS atoms). In the $2 \times 2 \times 2$ supercells used in the calculations the Fe-AS atoms are all surrounded by the group of 8 crystallographically equivalent iron atoms from the Fe-lattice. Due to the random occupation of the next nearest positions the group of Fe-AS atoms in some configurations splits into different crystallographic classes. In these cases the magnetic moments of the Fe-AS atoms belonging to the different classes are allowed to differ in magnitude and alignment.

The calculations were performed with the use of the *tight-binding linear muffin-tin orbital* (TB-LMTO) method in the *atomic sphere approximation* (ASA) [6]. Taking into account the results of previous studies [4] it is assumed that all atoms in the supercell have equal and space-filling atomic sphere radii. The exchange-correlation (XC) potential has been used in the form given by von Barth and Hedin [7] with the non-local corrections of Langreth and Mehl [8]. The calculations were performed with the use of the $12 \times 12 \times 12$ mesh in the Brillouin zone which gave the total energy error less than 10^{-4} Ry.

The equilibrium lattice parameters obtained for the stoichiometric $B2$ FeAl (2.871 Å) and the DO_3 Fe_3Al (5.676 Å) compounds using the same calculation setup as for supercell were smaller than the experimental ones by 1–2%. The ground state of FeAl was found magnetic ($m_{\text{Fe}} = 0.72 \mu_{\text{B}}$) with transition to paramagnetic state for lattice constants $a < 2.75$ Å which is consistent with the results reported earlier by several authors (see e.g. Ref. [9]). The local and bulk magnetic moments calculated for Fe_3Al are in good agreement with the results of measurements extrapolated to 0 K. Comparison with the data obtained for FeAl and Fe_3Al by the same method but with the use of different sets of atomic sphere radii [10] shows that the choice of radii set is of minor importance with respect to the magnetic properties.

For Al concentrations $x \geq 0.25$ almost all examined configurations display the high moment (HM) magnetic state at the upper range and the low moment (LM) magnetic state at the lower range of lattice constants with the abrupt change of magnetic moment in between. Figure 1 is an example of such behavior observed for three different configurations of Fe-AS atoms in the $\text{Fe}_{11}\text{Al}_5$ supercell (Table summarizes the magnetic results for these configurations). The magnetic state of $\text{Fe}_{13}\text{Al}_3$ composition and of the $\text{Fe}_{12}\text{Al}_4$ composition with DO_3 structure do not show any abrupt changes of magnetic moment when lattice constant is varied. As can be seen from Fig. 1a the configuration (a) of $\text{Fe}_{11}\text{Al}_5$ in the lower range of lattice constants is characterized by two magnetic states lying closely on the

energy scale (the energy difference is $0.6 \text{ mRy} \cdot \text{fu}^{-1}$). The stable magnetic state is that with one of the Fe-AS magnetic moments antiparallel to supercell magnetic moment (see Table). The same magnetic behavior was found for two configurations of $\text{Fe}_{12}\text{Al}_4$ supercell.

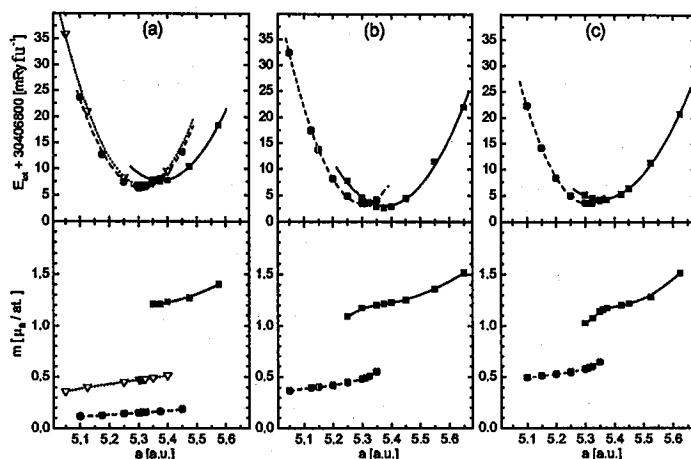


Fig. 1. Total energy per formula unit (upper panels) and total magnetic moment per atom (lower panels) vs. lattice constant for the $\text{Fe}_{11}\text{Al}_5$ supercell. Solid, dashed, and dotted lines indicate different magnetic solutions. Parts (a), (b), and (c) represent the different Fe-AS configurations.

TABLE

Magnetic results for the three configurations and different magnetic state of $\text{Fe}_{11}\text{Al}_5$ (in units of $\mu_B/\text{at.}$).

Configuration	Magnetic state	Magnetic moment				
		Fe sublattice	Fe-AS atoms			Average
(a)	strong	1.53	2.54	2.54	2.64	1.77
	medium	0.13	2.18	2.18	2.28	0.69
	weak	0.04	2.08	2.08	-2.06	0.22
(b)	strong	1.58	2.46	2.46	2.46	1.72
	medium	0.19	2.14	2.14	2.14	0.72
(c)	strong	1.48	2.37	2.58	2.30	1.69
	medium	0.37	2.27	2.12	2.21	0.86

In the HM magnetic state it was found that when the Al concentration increases in the range 0.1875–0.3125 the total magnetic moment per iron atom

(\overline{m}_{Fe}) decreases linearly from $2.2 \mu_{\text{B}}$ to $1.6 \mu_{\text{B}}$ with the rate $R = \Delta \overline{m}_{\text{Fe}} / \Delta x = -3.2 \mu_{\text{B}}$. Further increase in x produces a step-like reduction of \overline{m}_{Fe} to the value of $1.4 \mu_{\text{B}}$ in $\text{Fe}_{10}\text{Al}_6$ and then the smooth decrease in \overline{m}_{Fe} up to $0.8 \mu_{\text{B}}$ in Fe_8Al_8 ($R = 4.8 \mu_{\text{B}}$). The magnetic moment of Fe atoms occupying the Fe-sublattice does not disappear for the number of Al nearest neighbors greater than 4. Only for two configurations of $\text{Fe}_{10}\text{Al}_6$ the magnetization of Fe-lattice almost vanishes. In the LM magnetic phase the local magnetic structure is more complicated. The main conclusion that can be drawn from the calculations is that the sharp decrease in average magnetic moment is mainly due to the rapid reduction of Fe-sublattice magnetization.

Analysis of the values of critical lattice parameters (a_c) where the magnetic state of Fe_nAl_m structures changes abruptly from HM to LM magnetic state has proved that the a_c slowly increases with rising Al contents. The values of a_c obtained for different calculated compositions range from 2.884 \AA in Fe_9Al_7 to 2.799 \AA in $\text{Fe}_{12}\text{Al}_4$. The room temperature measurements reported by Shiga and Nakamura [2] reveal that the unit cell parameter of ordered $\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x$ alloys for $x = 0.25-0.5$ varies in the range $2.885-2.9 \text{ \AA}$ showing the minimum for concentrations around 30 at.% Al. Having in mind the calculated magnetic behavior of Fe_nAl_m structures it may be concluded that the rapid fall down of magnetic moment of an $\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x$ alloy for concentrations x around 0.3 could be associated with the transition from HM to LM magnetic state forced by the reduction of lattice parameter. Also the lattice dilatation upon the temperature variation could result in the magnetic transition from HM to LM magnetic state observed experimentally in $\text{Fe}_{1-x}\text{Al}_x$ for decreasing temperatures [1].

Acknowledgments

This work was supported in part by the Committee for Scientific Research under contract No. 2 P03B 129 14.

References

- [1] A. Arrott, H. Sato, *Phys. Rev.* **114**, 1420, 1427 (1959).
- [2] M. Shiga, Y. Nakamura, *J. Phys. Soc. Jpn.* **40**, 1295 (1976).
- [3] S.A. Makhlof, M. Shiga, K. Sumiyama, *J. Phys. Soc. Jpn.* **60**, 3537 (1991).
- [4] V.L. Moruzzi, P.M. Marcus, *Phys. Rev. B* **47**, 7878 (1993).
- [5] M.E. Elzain, A.A. Yousif, *Hyperfine Interact.* **94**, 1873 (1994).
- [6] O.K. Andersen, O. Jepsen, D. Glötzel, in: *Highlights of Condensed Matter Theory*, Eds. F. Bassani, F. Fumi, M.P. Tosi, North-Holland, Amsterdam 1985, p. 59.
- [7] V. von Barth, L. Hedin, *J. Phys. C, Solid State Phys.* **5**, 1629 (1972).
- [8] D.C. Langreth, M.J. Mehl, *Phys. Rev. B* **28**, 1809 (1981); C.D. Hu, D.C. Langreth, *Phys. Scr.* **32**, 391 (1985).
- [9] B.I. Min, T. Oguchi, H.J.F. Jansen, A.J. Freeman, *J. Magn. Magn. Mater.* **54-57**, 1091 (1986).
- [10] J. Deniszczyk, J.E. Frąckowiak, *Acta Phys. Pol. A* **91**, 455 (1997).